DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$35
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

In the Matter of Henry Wilkes.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The petitioner is in the custody of Peter Mallett, Major Commanding Conscripts for North Caraolina, and claims exemption from conscription, upon the ground that he was on the 17th of February, 1864, a minister of the Gospel, in the regular discharge of his ministerial duties.

Upon the hearing of the case, it appeared in evidence, and I so found the facts to be, that in 1854 the petitioner was regularly ordained as a minister of the Gospel, of the denomination known as the "Disciples of Christ." That his ministerial duty was to preach the Gospel upon all suitable occasions, and to observe the ceremonies of the church. That he continued in the regular discharge of his ministerial duties until the first of the year 1853 when, on account of certain rumors prejudicial to his moral character, he voluntarily abandoned his ministerial duties until after the passage of the act of Congress of 17th February, 1864, under which he was conscribed. After which he sought an investigation of the charges by his church, which was had some two months ago, and he was acquitted of the charges by his church, since when he has returned to the discharge of his ministerial duties.

The act of Congress, February 17th, 1864 exempts from conscription ministers of the Gospel regularly engaged in ministerial duties at the time of the passage of the act. It was insisted for the petitioner that, although not *actually* engaged in his ministerial duties, he had only suspended them from a just sense of propriety, and that he resumed them as soon as the cloud upon his character was removed by his church.

If it were proper to enquire into the *motives* of the petitioner for suspending his duties, it might be questioned whether it is not the duty of a minister boldly to face the slanders of the world, and to seek a prompt and full investigation, rather than to submit to reproach upon himself and his church for more than a year.

But however that may be, it appears that the petitioner had voluntarily, without necessity, abandoned his ministerial duties for more than twelve months before the passage of the act: I think, therefore, he is liable to conscription, and is not entitled to be discharged. He is therefore remanded into the custody of Peter Mallett, the conscript officer.

The Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County will file the papers and give copies, and tax the cost against the petitioner.

E. G. READE, J. S. C. L. & E.
At Chambers, Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864.

From South Carolina.

A friend from Grahamville informs us that there have been buried in and near the recent battle ground in the vicinity of that place 204 black and white Yankees, and this number was being still added to as the circling flight of the buzzards indicate the spots to which others of these wretches had crawled and died. When it is recollected that the fight lasted from 11 a. m. until dark, and that the enemy had ample time and means for the removal of dead and wounded, it is but reasonable to estimate their loss as at least 1 500. The sum total of our casualties is 8 killed and 36 wounded.

On Monday afternoon the gunboats near Coosawhatchie Bridge commenced a furious shelling of our battery near that point, under cover of which they threw forward a column of infantry to attack it in flank. Our gallant artillerists resolutely stood to their guns, and promptly repulsed them. A number were seen to fall, but were carried off by their comrades. Our casualties were three wounded, none of them seriously.

YANKEE ACCOUNT OF GRAHAMVILLE FIGHT.

The Port Royal Yankee papers in their report of this fight admit a loss on their side of between 800 and 1000 killed and wounded. Their loss in officers was particularly severe. The 55th Massachusetts (negro) regiment lost its Colonel and nearly every company officer. A detachment of the 157th Pennsylvania of about 200 men, from Fort Pulaski, lost four officers killed and 35 privates killed and wounded. They acknowledge a bad defeat but attribute it to overwhelming numbers. The force was collected from the different garrisons in the department, and the expedition planned and commanded by Gen Foster himself.—*Courier 7th.*

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

MR. J. T. LEACH'S PEACE RESOLUTIONS.—In an exulting article the New York *Herald* says:

"The resolutions submitted in the rebel Congress the other day by Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, and supported by his colleagues on the floor, embrace the boldest and most significant peace proposition that has yet appeared from any responsible rebel source — Mr. Leach proposed that, "whereas, the citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, and without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union;" and whereas, substantially, the representatives of the people of the rebel States have had enough of fighting for a Southern Confederacy, resolved that they are ready for peace upon the basis of the Constitution of the United States.

* * * * * * *

The march of Sherman across the State of Georgia has emboldened North Carolina to speak out plainly. Her representatives at Richmond see the handwriting on the wall against Jeff. Davis. They have, doubtless, been brought to the painful suspicion that Sherman will flank Lee's army, Davis and his whole rebel concern out of Richmond, and that then, in default of a treaty of peace, the work of desolation which has blackened the soil of Old Virginia will be visited upon North Carolina, and that she will be eaten out and utterly despoiled and laid waste between the retreating columns of Lee and the pursuing legions of Grant.

MORE PRISONERS.—One hundred and twenty-six prisoners reached Augusta on Sunday, captured by Gen. Wheeler near Waynesboro'. They will never be exchanged, as we understand that as far as this lot are concerned the black flag is raised and they will be executed. They were burly beeves and not blue bellies.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864. VOL. I—No. 270.

Measures, Weights and Monies---Governed by the same Standard Rules.

(No 1.)

A series of weights called "easterling," prevailed in Britain before the Norman conquest, and were especially retained, at that period, as "common measures" for commerce and the coinage.

An ordinance of the First William, declared, 'the weights and measures throughout the kingdom shall *remain* as our worthy predecessors have established."

An act of Henry III, in 1266, explains the peculiar character of these primitive standards: By consent of the whole realm, the measure of the King made—that is to say—

'An English penny of silver called a sterling (*esterlin*), round and without any clipping, shall weigh 32 wheat corns, taken from the middle of the ear.

'And 20 pence of silver do make one ounce;

And 12 ounces of silver do make one pound;

And 8 pounds of silver do make (weight for weight) a gallon of wine, (of Gascony or Bordeaux);

And 8 gallons of wine do make a London bushel, which is the 8th part of a *quarter*."

This arrangement for money weights and trade measures was that of Eastern nations, by whom Europe has been overun. The Norman French *esterlin* was changed upon the English tongue to 'easterling,' finally abbreviated to 'sterling.' Weights of somewhat similar construction had been carried into Troyes (a city of Champagne in France) from Cairo, in Egypt, during the crusades; and thence conveyed into Germany and to Britain.

Long before the Norman conquest, the easterling pound had been coined into 20 shillings, or 240 silver pennies, each weighing 32 grains of average wheat. In the year 1328, Edward I caused the same pound to be coined into 243 pennies, thus abandoning the true easterling scale. Eward III ordered the tower or easterling pound to be coined into 25 shillings, or 300 silver pennies; so that, in 1494, instead 32 wheat corn grains, the silver penny only weighed 27 grains of average wheat!

'It is probable,' says a modern writer, 'that, in reducing the weights of these silver coins, none of the sovereigns were aware that they had destroyed the standard *of all weights, dry and liquid measures, throughout the kingdom.* But so it was.'

As long as the easterling proportions continued without admixture with other ancient weights, they were found to be sufficiently correct for the limited trade and coinage of Britain at that time. But foreign moneyers, goldsmiths and bankers from France, Lombardy and elsewhere, near a century before the reign of Henry VII, introduced French Troyes or Egyptian weights, (into accounts for bullion and plate,) which differed from the tower or easterling, to a degree, that *they gained two shillings* in each pound weight. The easterling being coined into 30 shillings, while the value of the Troyes pound [in metal of the same fineness] was thirty-two shillings.

The Spanish, Tyrian, or avoirdupois weights became known in Britain, also, through "merchant strangers," who found advantage, in a difference of about *half an ounce*, in buying and selling by these differently proportioned rules.

Henry VII, in 1494 (soon after the discovery of America,) had distributed copies of the standard weights and measures, then in the exchequer, to 43 of the principal cities of the kingdom. These were soon discovered to be defective, "not made according to the old laws of the land," because French Troyes pounds of silver had been used for the bushel of wheat; instead of the original easterling pounds, graduated from silver pennies sterling. New weights and measures, therefore, were required to be again distributed after the others were called in. Such is the record by English authority.

In view of the several difficulties attendant upon such indefinite weights and measures for trade, [near the period of the "planting" of the Carolinas.) Sir Isaac Newton deliberately constructed the modern English Troy pound, with its divisions, of standard brass, from the equable proportions of a superficial yard measure—3 feet, of 36 inches—duly graduated by the length of a pendulum line, vibrating seconds, in the latitude of London, at the level of the sea, *in vacuo.*

These modern Troy measures and weights were afterwards distributed among the Colonies of Great Britain, and were adopted by certain "Independent States" in North America, settled by emigrants from different countries of Europe."

But this standard yard measure and Troy pound weight being seriously injured by fire, at the burning of the Parliament House, where they were deposited for safe keeping, in London, commissioners appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1838, [notwithstanding the existence of several correct copies at that time,] declined to recommend "a restoration of the lost standards," because, as they alledged, since passing the act deciding the former standards, it had been ascertained that several elements of reduction, therein referred to, "were doubtful or erroneous."

According to official reports made to the government of Great Britain, in 1841, "Troy proportions have been almost abandoned," for another measure of quantities, qualities and capacities—namely, a Tyrian pound of 16 ounces, called "avoirdupois" by the French, but, since 1825, styled "the British Imperial, or the commercial standard," established, as English authorities assert, "by *hasty* act of Parliament," rudely dismissing 8 grains from a pound of antiquity composed of 7008 grains [Troy,] suspected to be derived from very remote geometric admeasurements.

The origination of the older pounds weights was understood to be with the vegetable grains; modern Troy grains weights are pieces of standard brass, carefully deducted from the primitive Troy pound. All calculation, in grain weights, through Britain and her former colonies in America, are now made in brass Troy grains.

Now, in each Troy *ounce*, by modern regulation, there exists 42 unitary grains (Troy) more than in the primitive ounce avoirdupois, while the old avoirdupois *pound* contained 1248 grains (Troy) more than the modern Troy pound. Such difference in the grains and conflicting ounces of these several pound weights, cause constant disorder in accounts and dealings, the one measure being used to buy with, the other to sell by, to the special benefit, or undue injury, of some party in every transaction of trade.

A practical law, very plainly expressed, *to rule the manners*, the morals, as well as the interests of the people, forbade the employment of "*diverse* measure and weights," at a period which indicates some well known differences in mercantile meters, nearly 1500 years *before* the modern era, subjecting trade to unequal settlements by constantly interfering with social equity, honesty and truth.

These unfair customs must have *preceded* the objections urged against them, and were designed to be corrected, like other indiscreet practices, by strict "Commands" of decimal proportion, delivered to a people about to become an independent nation, after a revolution of ancient record!

WHO IS HE?—A letter from Raleigh to the Salem *Press*, Nov. 21, says:—

"An eminent gentleman of this city, a man of great wealth, and before the war of a national reputation, and a member of the Convention, who voted for Biggs' infamous test oath, has recently expressed himself in favor of *immediate* negotiation for peace, *upon the best terms we can get.*"

If there be any truth in this statement, which we doubt, it may lead to a wrong impression as to the author of such an unpatriotic sentiment. The members of the Convention from Wake were Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Kemp P. Battle and W. W. Holden. Neither of these voted for Judge Biggs's test oath, and therefore some person not a member from Wake must be referred to. Of course, neither Mr. Badger nor Mr. Battle has said anything of the sort.—*Jay. Observer.*

The London *Review* shows up the infamy of the Yankee character, and takes occasion to administer this castigation to the entire Yankee people:

We are not in the least surprised. We have watched the brutal contest waged on the part of the North by mercenaries against men who are fighting for the inalienable right of freemen, the choice of their own Government; and have looked for some redeeming trait, for a token of that chivalry which soldiers and seamen even in an unjust cause will show, if only for the honor of their cloth. But in the abyss of depravity into which the Northern States have sunk, we have looked for such a token in vain. The spirit of the filibuster and the border ruffin has obliterated from the armies and navies of the North the commonest virtues of humanity. "Honest" Abe and his officers, on sea and on land, illustrate the "good old plan." They take what they can get, no matter how they get it, and then keep it as long as they can, or dare.

THE PRESS AND GOV. BROWN'S LATE CALL.—The following correspondence is published in order to present to the Press of Georgia Gov. Brown's decision in regard to the State Press, under his late call. The first dispatch was received from the Press of Columbus:

"Shall the Press of this city be suspended, and it members report for duty at Macon?"

The Governor's answer: "It is not my intention to interfere with the publication of any newspaper or public journal in Georgia. No editor or other person actually necessary for that purpose is required to report for militia duty."

MRS. DAVIS AND MRS. LINCOLN.—In overhauling the cargo of the blockade runner Hope, at Lewis' wharf, Boston, a few days ago, a large box was found directed "Mrs. Jefferson Davis." On opening the box it was found to contain silk dress patterns, dry goods of different kinds, toys, hosiery, and a variety of articles belonging to a lady's wardrobe. It is stated in Yankee papers that there is some talk of forwarding the box and contents to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

The Provost Marshal in Augusta has received as prisoners 8 captains, 28 lieutenants, and about 500 privates, captured from Sherman's army by citizens and scouts.

Persons writing to their friends in General Early's command should address them to the 'Army of the Valley.'

NOTICE.

A good BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, or experienced English TEACHER can be procured by addressing JUNIUS,
Macon Depot,
dec 8 dt* Warren Co., N. C.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE are now prepared to supply any quantity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Ag't F. K. Company.
☞ Specimens of Paint and Oil may be seen at the Store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2 eod2w

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE FOR 1865.

A No. 1 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a small family, and a BOY who has been accustomed to waiting in the house. Must come well recommended. Apply at
nov. 23-dtf THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN, about 53 years old, who is a good Engineer. Apply to
CHAS. H. CUTHBERT.
Raleigh, Dec. 3-d6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Sr., late of Halifax county, and formerly of Washington county, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at November Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Persons indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment.
dec 7- SWAIN S. NORMAN, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Jr., late of Halifax county, and formerly of Washington county, decead, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at Nov'r Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
dec 7- WM. J. NORMAN, Adm'r.

SERVANTS WANTED!

I wish to hire, for the ensuing year, a number of good Servants, Cooks and Washer-women, for service at General Hospital No. 14, Wake Forest, N. C.
Parties having hands of the above description to hire, will please address
M. J. DEROSSET,
Surgeon in charge,
dec 7 eodtillJan1 Wake Forest, N. C.

WANTED.

To hire for the ensuing year, at General Hospital No. 1, Kittrell's Springs, N. C,
COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS,
male or female.
Persons wishing to hire their servants, will apply immediately, to
H. F. BUTT,
Surgeon in charge.
Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Dec. 1-eod13t

PARRAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL.

HAVING by careful experiment altered and greatly improved the character of our Oil, we now offer for sale an article of Lubricating Oil for Cotton Factories which has no superior in the Confederacy. It does not gum or chill. This Oil we guarantee with careful trial to be the best and cheapest Oil for fine machinery in the South. As the undersigned gives his personal attention to the preparation of the Oil, it shall not deteriorate in quality but rather improve.
Refers to Agents Rocklish and Beaver Creek Manufacturing Cos., Fayetteville, N. C., who pronounce it a very superior Oil.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Ag't F. K. Company.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2-eod2w

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.
Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60.00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).
We can also furnish all
MUSIC,
Published in the South.
*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose." Address
WM. L. LOVE,
nov 8-tf Hendersonville, N. C.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

FOR RENT.

THE large and pleasantly situated dwelling House, in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J. D. Pullen; also, the dwelling occupied by E. A. Whitaker, and the Coach Shops, near the said houses.
This property will be rented for the ensuing year, at public auction, on Thursday, 22d instant, at the store of Messrs. Creech & Litchford.
Possession given January 1st, 1865.
Raleigh, Dec. 9-eod7t

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER, for the year 1865. He must be beyond the conscript age, and must come well recommended for sobriety. A wounded soldier with a discharge from the army preferred.
FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.
dec 7-dtf

HOUSES TO RENT.

I have FIVE HOUSES to rent for the year 1865. CASH, or notes with good security, required.
dec 7-dtf FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh, Dec. 6th, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE (3) NO. 1 TEAMSTERS, for Capt. S. S Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C.

Six (6) Stout Laborers to bale Forage for J. J. Minetree, Ag't Q. M. Department, Raleigh, N. C.
Pay $37.50 per month, medical attendance and rations. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.
dec 7-d6t

IRON WORKS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

WE offer our Forge and First Class Mills for sale—excellent water power Mills, new. Forge newly repaired, capable of making 1,600 to 1,200 lbs. Blooms per day—reserving a small interest in the Forge. We will take Confederate money, Negroes, Cotton or Tobacco, in payment.
The property is on Tom's Creek, near the Mt. Airy road, 30 miles from Salem, in Surry county.
Address SHEEK & GILLAM,
dec 5-d6t Tom's Creek P. O.

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.
nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

I SHALL HIRE OUT, FOR the ensuing year, on the 29th instant, at the Market House in Raleigh, FOURTEEN EXCELLENT NEGRO MEN, unless they are previously disposed of. Persons wishing to hire, can apply to WILL. A. BLOUNT, SEN.

dec 6-d10t

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Fortifications in Wilmington, N. C., in May or June last, my man GEO. WASHINGTON. Yellow complexion; has a small scar on his left cheek. I think he has kinky hair, twenty-two or three years old, about five feet six inches high, pleasing appearance and speech. George Washington was raised in Franklin county, N. C., by David Ingram, near Laurel Post Office.
I understand that he went off from Wilmington with some Southern soldiers to Richmond, as a free man.
I will pay the above reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to Lt. Col. John L. Harris, 24th N. C. T., Petersburg, or to Robert Lumpkin, Richmond, or to me at Roxboro', Person county, N. C.
dec 8 d3t* JAS. HOLLOWAY.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROET. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE following named men, formerly employed by Messrs. Jones, Mendenhall & Co., North Carolina, and detailed by special order 233, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 28, 1864, with orders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, will so report forthwith, otherwise they will subject themselves to the penalties attached to disobedience of the order detailing them.

J T Leak, Sidney Crane, J H Thayer,
L. V. Brown, Alb't Armfield, Jesse Riblin,
W. Robeson, J C Kinney, Joseph Hoah,
Milton Wood, J R Barton, W H Tureton,
J L Campbel, Z L Ledbetter, J M Ramsey,
S T Stack, H W Weisner.

By order of Chief of Ordnance,
dec 2-dt —— Lt. Col. & Ass't.

INSPECTION NOTICE.

In accordance with Par. I, General Orders No. 81, A. & I. G. O.—current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years, holding certificates of permanent exemption "by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty" will report at the following times and places for inspection:

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	Dec. 2, 3.
Wake	Raleigh,	" 5, 6, 7.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9, 10.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12, 13, 14.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 16.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19, 20.

Prompt compliance with the notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend, will be subject to arrest by Conscript Guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes.
Where the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound. WM. M. SWANN,
nov 30fd12t Capt. & Inspector 5th Dist.

AUCTION SALES.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY 29TH DECEMBER, will be sold in front of our Sales Room, One Negro Woman, 30 years old—an excellent Washer, Ironer and Seamstress. One Negro Man, 40 years old—good field hand. One Woman, 37 years old, with two children.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
dec 8-eod3t Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold in front of our Sales Room, on Tuesday, 13th December,
THIRTY VALUABLE NEGROES,
consisting of men and women. Among them a good Blacksmith, and one good Shoe Maker—a number of young women, girls, boys and children; Cooks, House servants and field hands. Taking all together, the most valuable and desirable lot of Negroes that have been offered in this market.
Persons in want of valuable young servants, would do well to attend this sale, or it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They are sold for no fault.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchant's and Aucts.
dec 6-dtlildec 13

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 15th day of DECEMBER next, at the DEEP RIVER ARMOR, or COTTON MILLS, ½ MILE FROM JAMESTOWN DEPOT, we will sell at Public Auction, the following articles of machinery, viz:
TURNING LATHES, DRILL PRESSES, SMOOTHING, SLABBING AND BORING MACHINES, SHAFTING, HANGERS AND PULLEYS, of various sizes and kinds.
A large lot of BELTING, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, and about TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the articles are all disposed of. Terms—CASH.
MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.
Greensboro', Nov. 29-d12t

FOR RENT,

WILL be rented, at public auction, on the 17th inst., on the premises, a very neat House, with 6 rooms, tolerably well furnished, with three acres of land attached, and located in a desirable part of the village of Chapel Hill, N. C.
CHAS. E. JOHNSON.
dec 6-dtd
Conservative copy till day, and Petersburg Express twice, and forward bills to this office.

FOR SALE.

On the 14th day of December, 1864, the perishable property belonging to the Estate of Samuel W. Branch, dec'd, late of Halifax county, consisting of ten or fifteen head of Mules and Horses, seventy-five fat Hogs, eight or ten Sows and Pigs, sixty head of Sheep, fifteen or twenty head of Cattle, five or six hundred barrels of Corn, the Fodder and Shucks from the same, one hundred bales of Cotton. Farming Utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be offered at public sale at the late residence of said deceased.
The plantation on which the deceased resided, will also be rented out for the ensuing year.
Bonds with two good sureties, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of purchasers.
JNO. R. BRANCH,
B. F. GARY, } Executors.
dec 3-dtd

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Pear, &c.
We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhods.
Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.
F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
nov 19-dtw&wtd
Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

NOTICE.

Our Senior Partner, who will sojourn in Raleigh for several weeks, will buy and sell Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes of this State, and Treasury Notes of Virginia and North Carolina, and Exchange on England and the principal cities of the Southern Confederacy. Also, State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons of the same, separately.
He may be found at the Book-store of Mr. H. D. Turner, corner of Fayetteville and Newbern streets. Persons visiting the city on business, are invited to call on him.
THOS. BRANCH & SON,
of Petersburg.
Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1864.—d2w
State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Bulletin and Greensboro' Citizen copy dailies six times, others 2 weeks, and send bills to this office.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.
The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.
Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 13.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered by the Federal authorities at any place, prior to November 25th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.
2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported at any parole camp, either east or west of the Mississippi River, at any time prior to November 1st, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.
RO. OULD,
dec 5-d6t Agent of Exchange.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

"Galled."

The process initiated by us, of reminding the champions of the Constitution who break it themselves, of their dereliction, as in the case of Mr. Saml. Phillips, of Orange, seems to be somewhat "galling" to that member, and is "ominous" perhaps of what may come out from others. Mr. Phillips arose on yesterday morning, in his seat, to a question of personal privilege, and attempted an *explanation* of the process by which he holds a seat in the House of Commons, since he had vacated that seat by accepting after his election the "place of trust and profit," (to-wit) "Commissioner of Blockade Accounts," to which he was elected by the last Legislature.

His remarks will be found in our report of legislative proceedings.

Mr. Phillips claims to have an acute sensitiveness upon the point of "conscience and honor," which he considers us as having implicated in our strictures upon his own breakage of constitutional law, while abusing others for doing the same. The fact is, that Mr. Phillips' assault on the Constitution may be inadvertent. His vision is so occupied in watching the offences of others, that he may rather be said to stumble over it, than to intentionally *kick* it out of his way.

But let us see how he satisfies his *conscience* and preserves his *honor*: Finding that he was elected Commissioner by the last Legislature, and being determined not to lose the opportunity of the safe bomb-proof afforded by the House of Commons, and being withal somewhat doubtful as to the right to take both, he consulted a friend—it turned out to be a very safe friend for Mr. Phillips' wishes—of whom to obtain counsel. He was advised that the office of Commissioner was not a "place of trust or profit," but that *all* difficulty might be removed by *this simple process*: Mr. Phillips was to hold the commissionership in abeyance, *unaccepted, until after the day of election*. By this means he would keep himself *eligible on the day of election*. He was then to *accept the commissionership and finish the job before the session;* so that when called on to take the oath, he would be no longer Commissioner. It was a shrewd, *conscientious* and *honorable* device by which a doubtful mind might be set at rest.

But, unhappily, it will not hold water; and Mr. Phillips, who fancies that he has gathered into his own brain the civil law, in the same proportion as his less fortunate fellow citizens have evadicated it from theirs, has committed a most stupid legal blunder, and a worse one of fact. For although he may have been *eligible*, that is capable of election, on the day, yet the very moment that he subsequently accepted another "place of trust or profit, or office,' he became from that moment *ineligible*. He vacated his office as a legislator, by the acceptance of a subsequent one.

Let us take a case: Suppose one of the Judges of the Superior Court had resigned after the Orange election, and Gov. Vance had appointed Mr. Phillips to fill the vacancy until the session o the Legislature, and he had accepted and had ridden the circuit which closed before the session met; will Mr. Phillips pretend that he would not by such acceptance have vacated his seat? Does he doubt that the Governor would have issued a writ for a new election immediately on his acceptance of the Judgeship? If we are not mistaken, a case less strong than this has been decided by Mr. Phillips' own political friends. We do not know whether he was in the Legislature or not, but when Mr., afterwards Gov. Ellis, was a member of the Legislature, during the session he was elected Judge, but the circuit did not begin until Spring, and Mr. Ellis had no need to accept until after the Legislature closed. But an important election was pending. Mr. Ed. Stanly raised the question—that Mr. Ellis should resign his seat, or decline the Judgeship—and that gentleman yielded to the almost universal sentiment, and did resign.

The fact that after accepting, Mr. Phillips did up his work before the meeting of the Legislature, does not help him; for two reasons: he was a member of the Legislature *ipso facto*, by the certificate of election, and might have been called into session immediately, and whether he might by possibility get through and get his pay before the session, is not the question. He was filling two offices. He had accepted "a place of trust and profit,' that would have made him incapable of election if held on the day, and we repeat, the subsequent acceptance vacated the seat in the Legislature. This was the same action by Judge Person, in 1854. This gentleman was elected in August of that year to the House of Commons, from New Hanover, and in the same month he was appointed to fill the vacancy on the bench occassioned by the resignation of Judge Settle. His appointment only lasted until the session of the Legislature, and his circuit would close before its session; but he immediateiy resigned his seat in the House of Commons—and this is in conformity with universal precedent, until Mr. Phillips would introduce from a capacious brain a new theory of *civil law*.

But unfortunately for Mr. Phillips, he had not finished his business as Commissioner when the Legislature met. One important part of his duty was to *report to this Legislature*. Until that was accomplished, his work was not done; and we assert that *this part* of his work has been done since he qualified as a member—and necessarily so.

Now we wish to ask a question of Mr. Phillips: How did he keep out of the conscript office between his resignation as Auditor and his election? Did he report, as required by the General Orders from that Bureau, for conscription?—and if not, did he consider himself a State officer?

The above argument is based on the implied admission by Mr. Phillips that the office of 'commissioner' was a 'place of trust or profit.' But he denies this, and elucidates his theory that it is not, by this lucid analogy:—Suppose, says Mr. Phillips, that the Legislature had appointed a committee of its members to audit these Accounts and report to the next session, would that have made them ineligible? *Clearly not*; for this would have been but the imposition of a duty upon them *as members of the Legislature—a duty compatible with their position as members*. But if the Legislature had selected three of its own body as commissioners, to whom a compensation was to be made, or at whose hand the duty was to be asked, *not as members*, but as newly appointed officers, then they would be ineligible so long as they held the commission.

If Mr. Phillips will answer one question, the whole matter can be settled: If he had been conscripted between the election and the session of the Legislature, which would he have relied on to keep him out, the commissionership or his certificate? If he had been conscripted before the election, would he have gone into the service, or claimed exemption as Commissioner? We ask him to reply. We admire the *moral courage* with which Mr. Phillips threw himself upon the House. If *his* "robber impressment agents" were to throw themselves into the arms of the Government—their robber chief—it could not be more courageous; for the House happen to be composed of a very large number who are quite in the same box with Mr. Phillips, in presuming to sit there in violation of the fourth section, fourth article of the Constitution. Mr. Phillips is *safe* among his friends, and we cannot flatter ourselves that we have disturbed his conscience so as to get him to let go so snug a berth as the House of Commons.

Deaf and Dumb Exhibition.

We attended this interesting ceremeny on the evening before last. The scene was well calculated to enlist the sympathy and gratify the pride of North Carolina. These unfortunate children are well cared for, under the management of Mr. Palmer. Their progress in mental culture is not only satisfactory, but highly gratifying, and the true spirit of patriotism manifested by the pupils in every allusion to the country, was refreshing after a morning spent in the House of Commons.

Mr. Palmer conducts the Institution with skill and intelligence. His arrangements are orderly, and his care of the pupils reflects great credit upon his benevolent heart and excellent judgment.

The audience was a crowded one, and all seemed deeply impressed with the interesting occasion.

Legislative Summary.

The votes for Governor were formally counted, and Z Balon B. Vance declared elected in joint convention of the two Houses, yesterday.

In the *Senate*, a bill was reported to empower the Governor, on an emergency, to order the State forces beyond the State, the Home Guard not to be kept out more than sixty days at one time.

In the *House*, a bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for the relief of soldiers families passed, and the discussion on the *habeas corpus* resolutions was continued.

The Situation in Georgia.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 7th, says it has been informed from the most reliable sources, that the enemy's entire column has combined on the east side of the Ogeehee, and is now pushing rapidly for Savannah, or, it may be, Port Royal.

On the 6th, Sherman is reported to have advanced about eighteen miles. His men were represented to be much fatigued and their spirits flagging. One of their officers, recently captured, declared that some doubts began to be expressed as to their ever reaching the coast. An intelligent scout estimated the hostile army at not exceeding 20,000 muskets. The enemy's wagon train has not been exaggerated; it is really enormous. Wheeler is following up the retreating column with ardor and success.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 7th, says a sharp engagement took place on the day previous at Coosawhatchee, but it had received no particulars of the affair. Coosawhatchee is a station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad near Pocataligo, nine miles from Grahamville, and 43 miles from Savannah.

The *Chronicle* also says that a portion of the enemy's advance was reported to be skirmishing on the 6th, at Station Two and-a-half, twenty-five miles from Savannah. They were pressing vigorously toward Savannah.

It was currently reported in Augusta that Chattanooga has been evacuated and destroyed by the Federals. The immense bridge at Bridgeport was burned.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 7th, says an official dispatch received the evening previous, reports all quiet at Pocataligo. Sherman is reported to have been foiled in his attempt to cross the Savannah river at Demere's Ferry. The prospect of an effective check was highly encouraging. Yankee prisoners report that Kilpatrick was shot through the head and mortally wounded, in the fight, on Sunday, at Walker's bridge.

We received yesterday, Macon, Columbus and Montgomery papers, showing that the Railroads to those places are again in operation.

Last summer, if the people of North Carolina did anything, it was supposed that they set the seal of the most emphatic condemnation upon the carping, croaking, fault finding, disaffection-producing conduct of selfish and unpatriotic politicians; and that for the honor of the State and for the sake of her future tranquility, that this class was exterminated. But, alas, the fact is quite the contrary. All these elements are in the House of Commons, rampant and as full of antics as ever. Mr. Pool, in the Senate, has set about to rival Mr. Ezzard of Georgia; while in the House of Commons, the race is so close between Mr. Phillips and Mr Stipe, the last being a new entry, that so far it is "neck and neck." Mr. Phillips wishes to abolish the system of having a schedule of prices for North Carolina, by which to regulate impressments. He would require the Government, when obliged to impress a house in Hillsboro' or Chapel Hill, not to have the value assessed by a disinterested board of Commissioners, with an appellate umpire—This, in Mr. Phillips' eye, is unconstitutional taxation—"galling and ominous." But he would compel the Government, when impressing the house, to give the "open market price"—say $10,000. So of a horse or mule. Mr. Phillips is not satisfied with an appraisement of one thousand dollars for a horse, but he would like an Orange jockey to have the privilege of putting on $2,100, or more. In other words, he would put the Government, *while under the necessity of impressing*, into the power of unscrupulous hoaders, to be fleeced at will. This is the highest reach of statesmanship Mr. Phillips has yet reached.

Mr. Stipe is not far behind him. He has introduced a string of resolutions on *habeas corpus*, &c., and instructing our Senators and Representatives, in case Congress shall not meet the views of Mr. Stipe, to withdraw from Congress and come heme. Now we hope Mr. Stipe's resolutions will pass. If it be the ambition of a North Carolina Legislature to make itself as essentially ridiculous as folly can accomplish, why by all means pass Mr. Stipe's resolutions. The information of Mr. Stipe's opinions will not reach Richmond probably before the obnoxious measures will be passed, and then for the *denouement*.—Gov. Graham, accompanied by Mr. Gilmer and all the delegation, will withdraw with due solemnity from the Confederate Senate and House of Representatives, *in set speeches*. They will not *resign*—for Mr. Stipe does not contemplate that—but they will *withdraw*, and leave—the two Leaches and all. And thereupon some intermeddling fellow, not having the fear of Mr. Stipe before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, or some *other* "*destructive*," will move a call of the House, and the call will be ordered in both branches of Congress, when the North Carolina delegation will be found to be absent. Then a motion will be made to close the doors and send the "sergeant at arms" after absentees; when, lo! all North Carolina will be found to have absconded.

Thereupon the sergeant will proceed to Raleigh, where it is understood they have assembled *to receive further instruction*. When the sergeant finds them he will arrest them, to return them to duty. He will be an officer of the law, and will be entitled to have a *posse* to assist him; and in all probability he will call on the Sheriff of Wake, or the Marshal of the State, to assist him; and they in their turn will call on Col. Clarke, Commandant of the Post, to assist them. And we can assure gentlemen, that when that tug is reached, Col. Clarke will make no child's play about it. He understands nothing about Mr. Stipe, or Legislative resolutions; but a military duty he will understand immediately, and how to perform it. The law and the right will be on the side of Congress—and either Gov. Graham and the other parties who will have gotten into this scrape by the instrumentality of Mr. Stipe and the Legislature, will either have to resist the law and repel the officers of the law; or they will be obliged to succumb and go back to Congress, in charge of the Sergeant at Arms.

Now, where will Mr. Stipe be all this time? Suppose resistance is offered—will he bear a hand? Well, we have no unkind feelings towards Mr. Stipe—we are not sure that we have the pleasure of his acquaintance—but if he will not deem us intrusive, we would advise him before he commences to resist the rightful authority of the Confederate Government, backed by the *posse* under the command of the military Commandant of this post—to make his will—for Col. Clarke is a man of dispatch in official matters.

But suppose the other view of the case—that Mr. Stipe means that they shall resign and come home. That is a lawful proceeding—they have a right to do that. It would give infinite joy to the people of North Carolina if some of them will do it. There are some of them that would never go back again—and we hardly think that any one of them would, after being guilty of such an act.

We suppose by this time Mr. Stipe will see how far into the ridiculous a sensible man may run, who allows too loose a rein to passion and prejudice.

For our own part, we should like to see this measure of strength with the Confederate Government, if any one in his senses in North Carolina seriously proposes to try the power of our common Government. Such an one will find that, besides the inherent strength which right and justice give, there will go up to the support of the Confederate Government such an avalanche of loyal devotion, as will crush to atoms whatever may oppose it.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Singleton Mosby, the famous cavalryman, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1864.

Mr. Miller of Cleaveland advocated the adoption of the bill allowing the distillation of a certain quanity of liquor from grain for medical purpose, setting forth the peculiar medicinal qualities of that species of stimulent.

Leave of absence till Tuesday next was granted to Messrs. Jones, Harris, Pitchford and Grier.

Mr. Matthews moved that a message be sent the House, requesting the concurrence of that body in an adjournment of the General Assembly from December 23d, over to January 2d, 1864, but afterwards withdrew said motion.

The Military Committee reported a bill to empower the Governor, when he should deem a sufficient emergency for so doing should arise, to order the State Troops out of the State for such periods as he might deem best, except the Home Guards, who should not be ordered out for more than sixty days at a time.

Also, reported back a bill to exempt the Powder Works employees from military duty, recommending it do not pass; and a bill amendatory of the Militia and Home Guard act, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, a bill to effect the proposed ends being now maturing in Committee.

A message having been received from the House, proposing a convention at 12 m., to count the votes for Governor at last election, and inviting the Senate to seats in the Commons Hall, was acceded to.

The bill to continue in force the Salary and Fees act of 1863, passed its third reading.

The Speaker announced he had received from the Speaker of the House, and would ratify bills to incorporate the Bingham School, and Trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund, a bill in relation to the Salisbury distillery, and a resolution instructing Major Dowd to pay into the State Treasury cert in moneys.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the Senate proceeded in a body to the Commons Hall, and the counting of the ballots being concluded and the result of the election declared, returned to their Chamber, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr Phillips rose to a personal explanation. In general he was willing to let his life speak for him; but as a Representative on that floor, discussing questions with his brother representatives, who might in time take different views of him but who, it was but right, should take the proper view of him now, he rose to answer a charge in derogation of his right to a seat on that floor. He regarded the matter of his right to that seat as a matter of honor and personal principle. It was charged that he held a position of "profit and trust," and and was therefore, under the constitution, not entitled to a seat there. He denied that he then held any place of profit and trust under the State. Governor Vance had asked the last Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the blockade running operations. They had not done so, but appointed him as a commissioner, and ordered him, as such, to report, not at the last session but at this. In relation to the charge, then, as a lawyer, he took two views. First, if the Legislature had appointed a committee on this subject, and if they had set in vacation, and had received Legislative pay, would they therefore, as holding position of "trust and profit" have vacated their seats? This was not the rule, for members of such committees do not lose their seats.

Secondly; He had applied to counsel for advice on this point before his election, for he would not force himself on the county of Orange. The advice was not to accept until after the election. He did not; and when he came to the clerk's desk in the House to qualify, he had discharged this office and did not hold it. If any member, on his own or the other side of the House doubted his right, after this statement, to his seat, let him call for a committee of investigation on the subject. He did not wish to override the Constitution, while he would not allow others to do it. He submitted the question of his right not only to lawyers, but to any sensible man.

Mr. Grissom rose to a personal explanation. He had been incorrectly reported in two of the morning papers as having voted on yesterday, for Mr Ashe. He had not voted at all, having been absent from the Hall on business for his constituents; but had he been present, he should have voted, as heretofore, "for Hon. E. G. Reade, whose ability, patriotism, and fidelity entitle him to the confidence of the *Conservative* party of the country."

The result of the joint election for C. S. Sentor was then declared as follows: Whole number of votes cast 158, of which Mr. Ashe received 80, Mr. Reade 70, Mr. Gilmer 5, Mr. Smith 3; Mr. Ashe thus being elected.

The Committee on Finance reported a bill for the support of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, recomending its passage; a bill for the relief of soldiers families, with a similar recommendation, as amended [one of the amendments appropriating $3,000,000 instead of $2,000,000]; a bill to exempt the property of N. C. soldiers from taxation, asking to be discharged from its further consideration; and a resolution to request payment from Congress of the expense incurred by the State ($241,940,85) in the execution of the Conscript laws and arrest of deserters.

The Military Committee reported a resolution that the First N. C. regiment of volunteers be so enrolled on the Roll of Honor with a recommendation that it do not pass; and a memorial from citizens of Wake county, asking to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a resolution to prevent the laying a tax on North Carolina Treasury notes.

Mr. Harris, a bill to incorporate Pee Dee Lodge, No. 150, of Ancient York Masons.

Mr. Shepherd said some of the remaks of the gentleman from Orange seemed meant so directly for himself, he could not but make response to them On the case made by the gentleman and in view of the facts stated by him, he was not willing to doubt his right to a seat on that floor, and would not be the one to call for a committee of investigation on the matter.

The speaker announced he had ratified resolutions in relation to Salisbury distillery, and callin on Major Dowd to pay over certain moneys into the State Treasury, and a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund.

Mr. Shepherd moved a message be sent to the Senate, inviting that body to seats in the Commons Hall at the counting of votes for Governor. Agreed to.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the *habeas corpus* resolutions, being before the House, Mr. J. H. Headen proceeded to speak there on, saying, Congress had passed unconstitutional acts, instancing among them the Conscription Law, and suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He would never agree to reconstruction, or live under Abe Lincoln. The resolutions he believed all right; and thought there was nothing in them that North Carolina could not endorse.

The hour for counting the votes having arrived, the speaker gave way and the Senate having entered the Hall, the counting was proceeded with; Speaker Mebane announcing the result at its close, as follows: 72,805 votes were cast, of which W. W. Holden received 14,432, and Z B. Vance 57,873.—Zebulon B. Vance was then declared elected Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the 1st of January 1864.

[Certain corrections of the vote for Senator having been made on the journals, it should be similarly stated here, that Mr. Lowe voted for Mr. Gilmer not for Mr Smith, and that Mr. Grissom did not vote.]

From Richmond.

The Richmond papers of the 8th, say Grant has been reinforced by two corps from the Valley and an attack was expected. It was reported that the enemy had thrown a force across from the north to the south side of the James river, and effected a landing between Fort Howlett and Drewry's bluff; but no official information had been received at the War Office of any movement of the enemy on James river in the neighborhood of Howlett's; but persons who came over from Chester, report that they heard there that the enemy, taking advantage of the dense fog of the morning the 7th, crossed from Cox's landing in barges and then set about constructing a pontoon bridge across the river.

FROM PETERSBURG.

With the exception of some cannonading on the lines immeditately south of the Appomattox, nothing of interest has occurred at Petersburg within the past few days. The *Express* says that Grant's army in that neighborhood has not been reinforced by troops from the Valley.

Colonel Ould, commissioner of exchange, has received official information that General Beale, of the Confederate army, a prisoner of war, has been paroled by the Yankee authorities and assigned to the duty of superintending the arrangements for distributing to the Confederate prisoners the clothing to be furnished them under the late agreement between the Confederate and Federal Governments. The arrangements are nearly completed.

An exchange of prisoners is now going on at Charleston.

GEN. L. S. BAKER.—From a detailed account of the late brilliant victory of our troops at Grahamville, S. C., it would seem that Gen. L. S. Baker was not engaged in the battle, for no mention whatever is made of him. The following paragraph from a late number of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* locates him definitely:

GEN. L. S. BAKER.—This chivalrous son of the Old North State, having volunteered his services, is now in command of the regulars in this vicinity. Gen. Baker is one of the heroes of Lee's army and has lost an arm in service.

What Does This Mean?

We find the following Advertisement in the last number of the Richmond *Whig*:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The failure of our employees to do their work recently, with skill, in the city of New York, make it necessary for the BROTHERHOOD to meet and concert measures for more decisive execution of the great retaliatory duty they have taken upon themselves at this juncture. Our own homes have been destroyed in violation of all the rules of war, and we must make our ruthless enemy feel the weight of our justly aroused vengeance in the very CENTRES of his resources and wealth. We can do it—do it effectually.

You are therefore ordered to meet in this City, by Delegates from our several Association, in Virginia, North and South Carolina, at eight o'clock, on the evening of the 15th instant, for business.

A recent dispatch received at Richmond from General Beauregard, states that General Roddy reports from Decatur that Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndes captured two locomotives, with their tenders, twenty cars, and the pontoon bridges across the river, mostly in good order.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina closed its annual session on Wednesday night.

A magnificent medal was presented to Wm. T. Bain, for 25 years Grand Secretary. The presentation address was made by Dr. A. G. Mackey, of S. C.

The following are the officers for the next year;

Grand Master, John McCormick, of Harnett.

Deputy Grand Master, Eugene Grissom, of Granville.

Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Best, of Greene.

Grand Junior Warden, David H. Stephenson, of Wake.

Grand Chaplain, James M. Daniel, of Fayetteville.

Grand Senior Deacon, R. V. Blackstock, of Buncombe,

Grand Junior Deacon, W. W. Dunn, of Lenoir.

Grand Secretary, William T. Bain, of Raleigh.

Grand Treasurer, C. W. D. Hutchings, of Raleigh.

Grand Tyler, J. M. Betts, of Raleigh.

A WAENING TO COQUETTES.—In Mrs. Bray's "Letters on Devonshire," an interesting work published some years ago in England, an anecdote is preserved of a lady in the reign of Charles the 1st, who, in some fit of caprice, behaved so toward a suitor whom in her heart she loved, that, believing himself utterly discarded, he joined the King's army, and was killed at the battle of Newbury. In obedience to her father, she afterwards married an officer in the army; but, on the marriage day, feeling too surely that her heart was broken, she wrote a letter expressing that conviction and relating the causes, and requested that she might be buried near her first and only love. These words were written on the envelope, beneath a black seal:

"When I am dead and cold,
Then let the truth be told."

According to her own presentiments, she died, and on her death-bed pointed to the cabinet, where the paper would be found in which the cause of her secret grief was disclosed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The Raid Towards Weldon.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—The enemy's raiders column, consisting of the second and fifth corps, with a large cavalry force in advance, crossed Nottoway river at Freeman's bridge last night, and this morning struck off through Sussex.—Some skirmishing occurred to-day between the enemy's cavalry and ours in the vicinity of Jarratt's depot.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—The General Assembly of Virginia convened on yesterday.

The Governor's Message was received to-day. He protests against the doctrine which would give able-bodied men the right to walk about unmolested amid the general suffering and desolation—urges that the entire male population of the State may be embodied for the purpose of co-operating in one great struggle. He recommends a law authorizing and warning the citizens of Virginia in foreign parts to return without delay, under penalty of confiscation of their property; he discusses, the question of employing negro troops, and says, "for my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say, arm such portions of our able bodied slave population as may be necessary and put them in the field so as to have them ready for the spring campaign, even if it results in the freedom of those thus orgauized." He would employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy, aye, the Yankees themselves. The question is whether the enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against them.

The Governor recommends that the States borrow the gold of the Banks to purchase Confederate currency at twenty for one, the gold to be returned at the end of the war. He also recommends a regulation price of all commodities by law. The residue of the message is devoted to the consideration of matters of State interest.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—Northern papers of the 6th received. The latest Nashville telegram is dated the fourth. No change in military situation reported. Prisoners say Gen's Gist, Stahl and Granberry were killed at Franklin, Gen. Scott wounded. The Murfeesboro' bridge and part of Chattanooga are safe. The destruction of rebel property necessary to facilitate the defences of Nashville, was immense.

James Watson Webb, Minister to Brazil, has assured the Brazilian Government that the capture of the Florida was unauthorized by the Government of the United States, and that all reparation which in justice may be exacted, will be freely offered.

The Yankee Congress assembled on Monday.—In the House, credentials were presented of five representatives from Louisiana, and referred to Committee on Elections. Davis presented remonstrance from Louisiana against the admission of the delegates. Lincoln's Message would not be delivered until Tuesday.

Gold in New York, Monday, 231¼.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—In the Senate, a resolution introduced some days since relative to the seizure of the Florida, was amended and adopted. A Joint Resolution, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to Brazil, was adopted.

Nothing of interest in the House. Secret session resumed.

DECEMBER 9.—Nothing of general interest in either House to-day. The currency bill was discussed in the House.

Capt. Pat. Murphy, who was captured on the C. S. steamer Selma, in Mobile Bay, has been exchanged, and is now in Mobile.

EXPEDITIOUS.—The blockade running steamer Hattie, belonging to the Lamar Company, ran into a Confederate port one night last week, with a valuable cargo, discharged for freight, took on an outward bound cargo, and put to sea again the second night after.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION CO. "A," HOME GUARD!

YOU are hereby notified to meet on Nash Square, on Saturday, the 10th, at 11 o'clock, a. m. By order of the COL:
dec 10-d1t* S. W. SCOTT, Capt.

WANTED,

A LADY as a Governess qualified to teach the English branches, French, Latin and Music, in a private family near Raleigh. References given and required. Address Box 58, Raleigh, N. C.
dec 10-d6t

VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.

I will sell at Auction, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Louisburg, two Superior Work HORSES, one of them a good saddle horse.
dec 10-d3t JAS. JACKSON, Auct.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE N. C. SENATE.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully announce myself a Candidate for the office of Principal Clerk of the Senate, vice C. R. Thomas, Esq., elected Secretary of State.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
dec 10-d1t* FRANK I. WILSON.

LANDS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 1,200 Acres of Land in Stanly county. On the premises two small houses—Land well adapted for Wheat and Tobacco. Situated two miles from Rocky River, and ten miles from Concord Depot, the county seat of Cabarrus, N. C.

For full particulars and plot, apply to
dec 10-d5t HENDERSON & ENNIS.

$30 REWARD!

Private HENRY WILKES, of Pitt county, N. C., 42 years old, blue eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, who sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming exemption as a Minister of the Gospel, and who was remanded by his Honor Judge Reade, deserted this camp on the 7th inst. The above reward will be paid for his arrest and confinement in any jail, or for his delivery to any enrolling officer within the limits of the State, so that I can get him.

WRIGHT RUSKE,
Lt. Act'g Comd't Camp.

Camp Holmes, Dec. 8, 1864—o3t

State Journal and Tarboro' Southerner copy three times and send bills to this office.

UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, will be held at the Executive Office, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst,

CHAS. MANLY, Secretary.
Raleigh, Dec. 3d-d6t